

# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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N. O. WALLACE, Editor.

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FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, March 24, 1859

## Democratic State Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

### OUR TICKET.

To-day we throw our banner to the breeze, with the name of ISHAM G. HARRIS inscribed thereon. It is unnecessary now to speak of the qualities of our candidate, or his peculiar fitness for the station. Suffice it to say that he is the present incumbent, and so faithfully has he fulfilled the duties of his trust, that even the know-nothings have failed to find fault with him. Below may be found, copied from the Union & American, the proceedings of the Convention, that nominated him.

### Democratic State Convention.

The Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, March the 17th. The Hon. W. S. Munday, of Sumner, called the House to order, and the Convention was organized by the selection of the following officers:

John K. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, President.  
E. P. Cawood, George W. Harris, George W. Bridges, Adam Ferguson, R. E. Thompson, J. L. Bostick, Thomas Martin, James H. Thomas, James Yowell, P. B. Glenn, Vice Presidents.

R. McNelly, E. G. Eastman, C. M. Campbell, G. G. Poindexter, Secretaries.

Col. Howard, on taking the chair returned his thanks to the Convention for the high honor they had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations. He briefly reviewed the history of parties in this State, and exposed in a few pointed and pungent remarks the perpetual changes of the opposition and the various devices by which they had attempted to defeat the Democracy. He predicted another signal victory of the Democratic forces in August, and a total route of the corrupt coalition which is now organizing, in concert with the Black Republicans of the North, to obtain possession of the State and Federal Governments.

He counselled an early and thorough organization throughout the State, and encouraged the Democracy to unremitting exertions in securing the triumph of the great principles of the party.

The Secretary having called the roll of counties. The following list of delegates were reported:

[We omit the names of all except the ones from this county.]

Lincoln--D. R. Smyth, J. J. Green, A. M. Hall, H. H. Rives, Jacob Gillespie, and J. P. McGuire.

Hon. Andrew Ewing moved that a committee of two from each Congressional District, be appointed by the Chair to report Resolutions to the Convention. The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

1st. District, Robert Johnson and R. D. Powell.

2d J. F. J. Lewis and Geo. W. Harris.

3d. Geo. W. Rowles and Geo. W. Bridges.

4th. James L. Thompson and L. H. Cardwell.

5th. W. H. Williamson and J. C. Guild.

6th. Hugh Francis and F. C. Dunnington.

7th. S. B. Moore and George Eversley.

8th. Andrew Ewing and W. A. Quarles.

9th. M. D. Cardwell and W. C. Williams.

10th. J. Knox Walker and H. B. S. Williams.

The President of the Convention named Andrew Ewing as Chairman of said Committee.

Before the retirement of the committee, Hon. Andrew Ewing announced in a few eloquent and impressive remarks, the death of Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General, and proposed the following resolutions:

The Democratic party in Tennessee have heard with deep regret of the decease of the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, late Postmaster General of the United States. Connected with us for more than thirty years as an able, efficient and indefatigable Democrat, performing his whole duty in every station to which he was assigned, and true and reliable in all the vicissitudes of our fortune, his death is to us an irreparable loss. Possessed of a strong intellect, firm person, easy address, much experience, great good nature and liberal feelings, he naturally exercised over us all much influence, and it was always exerted to calm angry passions, to heal dissensions, and preserve intact all our energies for use against our opponents. He was ambitious, but not at the expense of the interests of his party; he was always ready to yield his own desires, whenever the sacrifice was necessary, and to bear his full share of the misfortune entailed by defeat. He never shrank from his share of the trouble, sufferings and expense of a political campaign, or felt the petty rivalry caused by the applause heaped on a political friend. Whilst in official station, he was liberal, generous and true to his friends, granting all that could properly be asked of him, urging promptly their claims upon his superior, and ever seeming to feel that his pleasure was greater in bestowing than receiving office. His house was the hostelry of his friends, his door always open, and his table always spread for them with the plenty of the land.

He is gone! We shall hear no more his words of wisdom in our councils, or his arguments, persuasions, and eloquence on the hustings; he has left us only his memory and example, as a feeble tribute to his many virtues.

Resolved, That in the death of Aaron V. Brown, the Democratic party of Tennessee feel that they have suffered a great misfortune; they have lost an able counsellor and efficient champion in all their future contests; he was one of the last and best of the gallant soldiers in our State who led the contest of the past age, and his name will be inscribed with those of Jackson, Grundy, Polk and Carroll.

Resolved, That we now adjourn our deliberations for a short period, as a further testimony of our respect, and that these proceedings be published in all the Democratic newspapers throughout the State.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson pronounced a touching eulogy on the character of the deceased and seconded the resolutions.

Hon. Cave Johnson, the life-long friend and associate of Gov. Brown, being invited to the stand testified with great feeling his high appreciation of the character of his departed friend.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met according to adjournment, when after a short delay the Committee on Resolutions submitted through Hon. Andrew Ewing, their chairman, the following report:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adhere with unchanging faith to the principles heretofore adopted in their conventions in regard to a strict construction of the language of the Constitution, giving powers to the different departments of our Federal Government, and that they believe most of the evils developed in our system of Administration have arisen from a failure in the practice of this fundamental rule in its interpretation.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country and a correct exposition of the power of Congress on the subject of indirect taxation. The amount necessary for revenue will vary with the necessities of the Government, but the principle itself is immutable.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety, happiness and prosperity of our Republic.

public, and we should hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice, that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war, rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That we are satisfied with the views announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of "Dred Scott," on the rights of slaveholders and the status of slavery in the Territories, and are willing to abide by the principles announced in that decision. Slavery and the rights of slaveholders are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and by an appeal to the action of the judicial tribunals of the Union, until the formation of a constitution by the people of a Territory, and then the State must decide for itself on that, as well as other legitimate subjects of government.

Resolved, That it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that gold and silver should be the legitimate currency of our people, and we deeply regret that Banking institutions and paper circulation should ever have been so deeply engrained into our pecuniary relations; but being so engrained we are compelled to legislate under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. In view of which, as a remedy for existing evils, we will insist that our present banking system shall be so reformed as to enforce invariable redemption at their counters of their circulation by every Bank in the State, and a limitation on their issues to notes of a large denomination, increase of protection to the note holder, the right of supervision upon the part of the State, and a forfeiture of their charters--for abuses of their privileges--and by these and such other steps as experience may demonstrate to make as near an approach to a Constitutional currency as may be found wise and proper.

Resolved, That it is essential to the welfare of the State, that in all charters of incorporation, granted by the Legislature, that the power should be reserved in all cases to change, modify, or abolish these private and privileged incorporations as the public good shall demand.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President of the United States, and that we approve generally the ideas contained in his messages and the acts of his administration. We therefore renew our pledges to his support, and our faith in his adherence to the principles of our party.

Resolved, That we feel undiminished confidence in the present Chief Magistrate of the State, his energy and talents shown as our candidate in the former election, the signal triumph he achieved in that race, his ability, dignity and frank bearing as Governor of the State, alike entitle him to our gratitude and warmest support.

And the resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was offered by Col. J. C. Guild, of Sumner, that Hon. I. G. Harris be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor by acclamation. The resolution was adopted amidst great enthusiasm, and a committee having been appointed to inform Gov. Harris of his nomination, he made his appearance and returned his thanks to the Convention in a graceful and eloquent address, which was received by the crowded assemblage with loud and repeated applause.

### Effects of the Wind.

BOSTON, March 9.--The brig Mercy Cousins, from Havana, Edwin from Cardenas, and Monagas, all went ashore in the bay last night. The crews were saved, but the vessels and cargoes will probably be totally lost.

GOOD SKATING BY A LADY.--A young lady of Newburyport, who, in company with another lady, a few days since, wished to go from Lowell to Lawrence, preferred skates and the Merrimack to the cars and railroad, and made the passage of ten miles in forty minutes. For some portion of the way there was a strong headwind; or the feat might have been accomplished in less time.

A man employed in a foundry, at Vicksburg, Miss., recently got slightly inebriated, and after becoming pretty limber, an acquaintance of his came across him and took him home, when he got a double-barrelled shot gun and discharged the contents of one barrel at the man who had taken him hither. The man got out of his way, and a few shots entered the hats and coats of a couple of men who were going down the street.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

Mr. N. O. WALLACE.--There is a universal opinion among the people, that there are numerous evils existing in the Banking System of the present day. Yet, whilst all admit this, there are those who contend that these evils may be remedied, and the system so modified as to be productive of great good to the country.

It is true, no doubt, that some of these evils might be remedied; but most of them are radical defects--inherent in the system and cannot, therefore, be cured.

The principal among these inherent evils are the following:

1st. It drives out of circulation, a steady and uniform currency, and substitutes in its stead, one which is constantly fluctuating in quantity and quality.

2d. It, at one time, stimulates the business of the country to an unnatural degree of activity, and correspondingly depresses it, at another.

3d. It expels the specie from the country.

4th. It subjects the people to incalculable losses, by frequent suspensions of specie payment, and the constant breaking of banks.

5th. It cannot be relied upon, by the business community.

6th. It counteracts the influence of protective duties, and retards the natural growth of domestic manufactures.

I shall examine these propositions in the order in which they stand.

1st. It drives out of circulation, a steady and uniform currency, and substitutes in its stead, one which is constantly fluctuating in quantity and quality.

Gold and silver, on account of their uniformity in quantity and quality, are admirably adapted for a circulating medium. It is this quality which has caused them to be adopted, universally, as the circulating medium of the world.

The only change to which they are subject, is that they are constantly and gradually increasing with the growth of population and the expansion of commerce.

From the best estimates, the gold and silver coin in the United States at the present time, amounts to about 240 millions of dollars. A very small fraction of that amount is used as a circulating medium. What has become of it? The banks have about 74 millions locked up in their vaults; and the greater portion of the remainder, they have driven into the hands of the brokers, there to be bought and sold as an article of commerce.

Now how much of their own currency have they given us for this 240 millions?

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in 1858, there was in 1857 a paper circulation of 214 millions of dollars; the largest amount which has ever been in circulation since the organization of the government. Thus it appears that our bank-note circulation has never reached an amount equal to the gold and silver in the country; but in many instances it has fallen below half that amount. One would naturally suppose, that in exchanging such a large amount of specie, for a smaller one of paper, that the latter ought to be superior to the former as a circulating medium. But we shall see that such is far from being the case. One of the most essential requisites of a good circulating medium is that it should be uniform in amount. But paper money, on the contrary, is constantly fluctuating. At one time the country is flooded with more money than the legitimate wants of commerce demand, at another there is not sufficient to move the produce of the country to market. This results from the very nature of the banking system. Those who engage in the business of banking, do so for the purpose of making money. It is to their interest to put into circulation as great an amount of their paper as possible. The greater that amount is over the specie in their vaults, and greater will be their profits. Hence, in times of prosperity, they afford the

people every inducement to borrow largely. The country soon becomes flooded with their paper; and business of every description excited to an unusual degree of activity; which, in turn, creates a still greater demand for money. But in a few years the banks have gone to the extent of their ability. They have issued from three to four dollars of paper to one of specie in their vaults; and so soon as any considerable demand is made upon them for gold and silver, self-preservation compels them to cease loaning, and to call in their circulation. Thus a process of contraction is commenced until, perhaps, the circulating medium is reduced to one-half its former amount. Now so long as we have a system which allows the banks to issue more than one dollar of paper for one of specie in their vaults, the currency of the country will be in a constant state of expansions and contractions. This has been the condition of the currency, ever since the introduction of the banking system into this country. Do you call for the proof? Here it is.

The bank-note circulation of the United States, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury before referred to, was as follows:

In 1835	\$103 millions		
1837	149	" an expansion of 46 mil.	
1838	116	" a contraction " 33 "	
1839	135	" an expansion " 19 "	
1840	58	" a contraction " 77 "	
1841	128	" an expansion " 70 "	
1842	114	" a contraction " 14 "	
1843	204	" an expansion " 90 "	
1844	186	" a contraction " 18 "	
1845	214	" an expansion " 28 "	
1846	155	" a contraction " 59 "	

These figures present a fearful state of the currency; and that they are the legitimate results of inherent defects in the system, is susceptible of demonstration. This I shall endeavor to prove in my next.

(To be continued.)

There is trouble among the Democracy in the Memphis Congressional District. W. T. Avery, the old member, announces himself as a candidate subject to the election of a district convention. D. M. Corbin, a prominent Democrat, assumes that he is the choice of the party in the district, becomes a candidate, and refuses to abide the decision of a convention! He thus acts as a disorganizer, and seeks to rule or ruin the party. The district is closely contested, and the Know Nothings, encouraged by Corbin's course, hope to run in their man. When a Democrat sets himself up as above the action of a majority, he should be taught that the people rule in this country, not self-constituted dictators. *Huntsville Advocate.*

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: "It is said, on apparently good authority, that the President has determined to call the next Congress to meet on the first of October. Should this be done, it is probable that a continuous session will be held till the following January, allowing for a fortnight's recess during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Still it is possible that events may render the presence of the legislative body at an earlier day. As Congress has refused to confer powers upon the President even for the protection of American interests abroad, they may probably be called together to act themselves upon the subject when it shall become necessary, as it certainly will."

A CHILD-WHIPPING MINISTER.--We clip the following item from the *Janetown Times*:

An examination is in progress before Justice Doty of this city, in the case of the State vs. Chas. M. Drake. It is alleged that Mr. Drake, who is a clergyman, and who took one of the children brought to this place some time ago by the society called the Home of the Friendless, of the city of New York, has been guilty of great cruelty to the girl who was left with him. It appears from the evidence of the girl, who is about fourteen years of age, that he whipped her so cruelly that the scars are plainly visible upon her person more than a year after the whipping, and that permanent injury was done to her person and health.

In Memphis, a few days since, Cyrus Oberly deliberately shot his brother-in-law, William J. Stewart, killing him almost instantly. The only motive for the crime was that Stewart had married Oberly's sister in spite of his violent opposition to the match. The murderer fled and at last accounts had not been arrested.

## A Thousand Dollar Husband.

A curious case came before the Supreme Court yesterday, which sheds incidental light upon the matrimonial brokerage business in this city. A suit is brought by Robert G. Nellis against George Crouse and his wife for \$1,000 commission in getting a husband for the woman, which husband is the defendant Geo. Four years ago, Mrs. Crouse was a gay widow in search of a partner. She was in excellent health, of good bodily vigor, ample fortune, and of an amorous and affectionate disposition. She wanted a husband, and told Nellis that if he would introduce her to the proper man for such a situation, she would pay him a thousand dollars. Nellis accepted the commission, and brought up John Cummings of Canajoharie, in this State. Cummings was on probation for a while, but did not suit. Nellis started for the country again, and succeeded in capturing a military man, known as Major Freeman, all the way from Saratoga county. Freeman had a long seige of courtship, but the twin failed to unite, and Freeman is a free man still. The third effort is traditionally the grand trial; if that fails, abandon hope--Nellis made a third essay, and this time indeed the defendant Crouse, a kinsman of his own by the way, to undertake the difficult task of suiting a widow. Fortune and the widow smiled upon Crouse, and a year ago the bargain was completed by marriage. Nellis asserts that, by his introduction of Crouse, the widow got the much desired husband, and that she or they rightfully owe him \$1,000 commission, as promised but never paid. The complaint is certainly a strange one; but the defense is still more singular. The promise does not appear to be denied; the service is apparent, for there is the husband brought in as proof; but the ex-widow's counsel argues that the claim is against public policy, and that no such system of brokerage is recognized in common law, as it is against good morals. The case created considerable excitement yesterday, and strenuous efforts were made to keep it out of the newspapers, but we suppose we ought not to say anything about it. Judge Davis, before whom the case was brought, has taken the papers, and will give a decision hereafter.

## The War Question in Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courier Des Etats Unis*, the French paper in New York, thus writes:

"Three days ago a gentleman who fills a high office in the Palace of the Tuilleries said to me: 'The resolution of the Emperor is irrevocably taken; and war will take place in a month or two at the latest. Napoleon III will command in person the principal body of the army; this is one of his aspirations, the oldest and most ardent. He has already shown that he possesses the genius of his uncle as a politician; he wishes also to show that he has inherited his military genius. The determination of the Emperor is well known, and matters are so advanced that all opposition is henceforth abandoned as useless. No one wanted war yesterday, every body will wish it to-morrow.'"

Napoleon is by no means a novice in military matters. He has been thoroughly educated in military tactics. He wrote a capital work many years ago on the artillery and on the arts of engineering. It is said that the final plan which led to the capture of Sebastopol was his instructions, sent to Gen. Pelissier, from Paris.

The *European Times* says: It is probable that we are on the verge of a war, the direst and bloodiest which has ever stained the annals of modern Europe. We cannot help thinking that there must be a secret understanding between France and Russia at the present time, otherwise Louis Napoleon would never enter on the desperate game he is now playing. They have both many interests in common, they are both prompted by passion and interest in despoiling Austria. Let us hope, whatever the issue may be, that England will not meddle in the quarrel. It is no affair of ours. We can look quietly on, spectators of the fray, without embroiling ourselves, and whatever sympathy we may feel for down-trodden nationalities, it is tolerably clear that nationalities have little to expect from Louis Napoleon on the one hand or Francis Joseph on the other.

The Mayor of Damopolis, Ala., has been forced to resign. He is charged with being in league with assassins, incendiaries, robbers, &c. A very bad feeling exists there, and mob violence has been prevented with difficulty.

## Greenwood Academy

THE next session of this School, situated about 3 miles north-east of Nashville, will commence on the 14th of March, 1859, under the superintendence of Miss MARY BRYSON.

### Terms per Session of Five Months

FIRST CLASS.....	\$8 00
SECOND CLASS.....	10 00
THIRD CLASS.....	12 00
FOURTH CLASS.....	15 00

Pupils charged from entering to the close of the session, and no deductions made except in cases of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from \$6 to \$7 per month--washing, lights, &c., included. The Trustees would state to the public that they have been fortunate in securing the services of an able teacher, and respectfully solicit for the School a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. YATES, Secretary of Board of Trustees. March 10, 1859--1m.

## DISSOLUTION.

By mutual consent, the firm of *Diemer & Hampton*, Druggists, has this day dissolved partnership, the latter having sold out his interest to Mr. Wm. A. Miles, the Clerk of the old firm; and the business will hereafter be conducted by the new firm of *Diemer & Miles*, at the same old stand, Sep. 2.

## Money! Money!

WE notify all those that are indebted to us by note or account, to come forward and make payment between this and the first Monday in January next. All those who shall fail to make payment by that time, will have to settle with an officer, as we are determined to put out all of our unpaid notes and accounts on the first Monday in January. We have given good time and fair warning and hope you will pay us by that time. DIEMER & HAMPTON. Nov. 25, 1858.

## Pictures! Pictures!

### PATENT AMBROTYPES!

L. J. GILDERLEEVE HAS made arrangements with the owners of the right of the process in this State, for taking the first class of pictures, and is now prepared to furnish all who may wish really fine and durable pictures in style unsurpassed. Pictures by this process have never been taken in this part of the country, as it is known only to the patentees and their assignees. They are unequalled by any other--Rooms in connection with the gallery. Marrying, Glazing, and Paper Hanging, at the lowest prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to. We will give satisfaction or no charges will be made. J. M. & A. J. ALFORD. Jan. 27, 1859.

## To the People of Lincoln County.

WE have this day associated ourselves for the purpose of doing up the House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Graining, Marbling, Glazing, and Paper Hanging, at the lowest prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to. We will give satisfaction or no charges will be made. J. M. & A. J. ALFORD. Jan. 27, 1859.

WE have just received our Fall stock of Groceries, Flour, and other household goods, and are prepared to furnish all who may wish really fine and durable pictures in style unsurpassed. Pictures by this process have never been taken in this part of the country, as it is known only to the patentees and their assignees. They are unequalled by any other--Rooms in connection with the gallery. Marrying, Glazing, and Paper Hanging, at the lowest prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to. We will give satisfaction or no charges will be made. J. M. & A. J. ALFORD. Jan. 27, 1859.

## THE BEST YET!

WE have just received our Fall stock of Groceries, Flour, and other household goods, and are prepared to furnish all who may wish really fine and durable pictures in style unsurpassed. Pictures by this process have never been taken in this part of the country, as it is known only to the patentees and their assignees. They are unequalled by any other--Rooms in connection with the gallery. Marrying, Glazing, and Paper Hanging, at the lowest prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to. We will give satisfaction or no charges will be made. J. M. & A. J. ALFORD. Jan. 27, 1859.

Rufus D. Parks and Martin L. Parks, March 1st, 1859.

Thos. H. Parks & others, Oel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the County Court, that defendants, Frances M. Watts and her husband J. J. Watts, Elizabeth M. Parks, and Marcus L. Parks, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee--It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, Tennessee, for four weeks in succession, commanding said defendants to be and appear at or before the April Term of the County Court, to be held for the county of Lincoln, on the first Monday in April, 1859, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

By D. L. J. WHITTINGTON, Clerk County Court, Lincoln county, Tenn. March 3, 1859--4t.

## HURRAH FOR THE STEAM CAR!

THE subscriber after a good deal of trouble, has succeeded in getting the first horse (Bay Champion) from Rochester, New York, for this season only, and now has him at his stable, five miles North of Fayetteville, on the Shelbyville Turnpike, where the admirers of this fine horse can have his services to a limited extent at the low price of fifteen dollars per session.

BAY CHAMPION is perhaps the best bred Messenger horse now to be found, a stylish blood bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of fine size, and uncommon bone and muscle, with as good a disposition as any horse that lives. For a more minute description and pedigree, see bills, which will be out in a few days. L. L. STONE. March 10, 1859--3t.

## McMillen & Fleming

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE

Merchants

ATLANTA, GA.

Jan. 15, 1859.